

The News Scimitar

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THE PRIMARY.

Gov. Roberts secured a splendid vindication at the hands of the Tennessee voters.

The election of his trustees was so complete that there can no longer remain a suggestion of a doubt that the allegations directed against his character and official record were equally repulsive to the fair-minded people of Tennessee.

Mr. Crabtree was only one of a series of circumstances introduced in the campaign for the purpose of destroying the governor. Mr. Crabtree confined his campaign to the issues and the governor refused to be led away from matters of vital concern to the state, leaving it to the people to administer the proper rebuke for the character of campaign made upon him.

The political element that sought to stage a comeback showed itself utterly without strength. The only opposition to the governor that developed into a magnitude of consequence was some farmers who opposed the tax law and organized labor which regards the governor as unfair.

Organized labor, incensed against the city administration because of its attitude toward unions, and against the governor because of the presence of troops in Memphis during the firemen's strike, voted its sentiment as a unit. If the returns are an expression of the feeling of the voters, a majority are in sympathy with organized labor.

However, it is evident that the victory in the city went to the business men and others not affiliated with organized labor took little interest and did not vote. There is no means of knowing where their sympathy lies.

We hope the attitude of the city administration will not react to the detriment of the city when the legislature convenes. The city is in need of legislation that can not be passed without help, but it is apparent that the administration is not in a position to ask assistance from any source.

Drastic Measures.

Very drastic will be the provisions of the bill which Mr. Lloyd George is planning to introduce in parliament to give his chief secretary powers capable of dealing with the Irish disorders.

Times are unhappy for Erin now, but the trouble has not reached the peak of this plan is carried out.

It is not the business of this country to tell England, Ireland included. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party assembled in convention would permit their nominee to be saddled with an obligation to meddle in the Anglo-Irish difficulty.

Most Americans are in a right to feel that the Englishmen, and the problem they have on their hands over there is not one to envy or to wait to get involved in.

It is friendly opinion in order, it seems necessary to remark that the new course that the prime minister is about to start upon seems relieved to make trouble rather than to ease it.

It seemed likely, a week or so ago, that Lloyd George was about to undertake a policy of another sort. Taking his cue from the attitude of British labor, and from an olive branch or two hesitatingly offered by Irish patriots, he was on the point of opening conversations with the Sinn Féin leaders regarding the withdrawal of the present home rule bill.

But since the days of Burke the virtue of conciliation has been rated by statesmen as highly as the virtue of force. It is doubtful if force will ever succeed in bringing peace in Ireland. This is not the day, when the word is "pacified" in the sense that Caesar used the word in his Commentaries.

There is every legal ground, and there is every moral ground, for Lloyd George to apply special force measures to Ireland at this time, as a question of expediency it is doubtful if any good can be accomplished by taking away the civil liberties of the Irish population, and ruling them by extra-constitutional and military measures.

It is not quite the turn that so would have expected from Mr. Lloyd George. It is the attitude of the conservative and the country gentleman of the Tory school that he has become taken with the attitude of the Westminster Abbey.

Westminster Abbey.

Americans have on the average, a great interest in Westminster Abbey as an Englishman have. If all signs are not mistaken, the English have what sort of tourists flock to see it, they obey the most religiously, and they reverence and affecting, and most noisily, when he recently included in his appeal for funds to repair those famous stones a special address to Americans.

Westminster is considerably older than America as a European settlement, and therefore all Americans of British stock will consider thoughtfully that its history prior to the year 1607, or the year 1776, or whatever date commences the American record proper, belongs to them as well as to the present generation of Englishmen. The abbey dates further back than the Norman conquest. After Edward I it has been

the practice for English kings to be crowned and buried there. The illustrious dead who are buried there, and the great men who are memorialized there reach back into the times when we were still English.

Since the time when Henry, aided by an English king of stupid German blood, caused the paths of the two countries to diverge, there have been several occasions on which Americans have been complimented by the attentions of Westminster abbey. Longfellow occupies a niche in the poets' corner.

Last and not least of the innumerable personal ties that bind Westminster abbey and this country, our fellow citizen, the Episcopal bishop of Tennessee, recently preached in the abbey before the most imperial audience on earth.

We believe the occasion was to signify the lasting affection between the two countries, and was considered to have achieved its end.

Westminster abbey will never be forgotten by Americans with consciences and historical senses, and many will take an interest in seeing that its crumbling stones are mended before irreparable damage can result.

THE RAILROADS.

The advance in freight and passenger rates authorized the other day by the interstate commerce commission was not for the purpose of meeting the \$625,000,000 increase in the annual budget made necessary by the wage award of the labor board.

The rate followed up the wage increase, and took care of it, but it was only one of the items it covered.

The rate raise is expected to bring in to the roads of this country an additional revenue of no less than a billion and a half dollars.

The interstate commerce commission did not suddenly get magnanimous with the people's money and authorize revenues in excess of what the roads had demanded. The roads wanted even more than they got. In fact, they got something like 90 per cent of what they asked.

The roads were not paying expenses even before they figured on the new wage scale for their employees. They were not paying expenses even with what equipment they already had, much less when they figured in the cost of improvements that could no longer be postponed.

The interstate commerce commission seems to have desired to put the railroad rates on a new basis. It took the word of the federal reserve bank officials for the fact that the disorganization of the railroad system of this country was the worst single fact in our whole economic life. It proposed to make the roads capable of handling the business of the country.

The roads are entitled to such rates as enable them to make a reasonable dividend on their invested capital. The six per cent they want to make is less than what money will bring in many other lines of perfectly safe investment today.

Unless the roads can assure their investors of such a dividend, they will get no capital. Before the commission awarded them, the rate increase, they had tried almost in vain to get capital for their schemes on terms they could afford to consider. The roads of the country had managed to raise in the bond market just 10 per cent of their needs.

The revenues under the new rates will attend to all the items. They will take care of the increase in wages from this time on, they will take care of their cost of doing business, they will make up some recent deficits, they will obviate any immediate further deficits, and they will enable the roads to assure investors of dividends no safe that they can get the required sum of new capital on which to buy rolling stock and improve their present equipment.

It is said that the manufacturers of rolling stock are all ready and set to turn out orders for the roads with all speed. They are not caught by surprise in the present situation, and the shortage in freight cars may be made up before the people believe it.

On the whole we can see some sense in a serious argument conducted recently by a responsible trade journal to the effect that the increasing of freight and passenger fares for the benefit of the roads out of the pockets of the public would be the greatest economic crime that the country could possibly practice under the circumstances.

We hope that will prove to be the case. We are sure there are good brains in the railroad business, and we should imagine that by this time there ought to be some good hearts.

En Salopette.

Salopettes are just as much more chic than overalls as the name would indicate. Overall clubs have a low and common sound, but Societes de Salopette would seem to have that distinction that social leaders and wealthy persons can afford to subscribe to.

So they do in France. Ladies and gentlemen in indisputable overalls have been seen on fashionable Parisian boulevards, and their pictures, duly snapped and reproduced for evidence in American magazines. But they are overalls with a difference. They are the kind that fit with a high hat and a cane and a cane when worn on a gentleman. On the form feminine they have frills and flounces, and they are worn with white stockings, if any, and high-heeled shoes.

We may now expect the salopette to affect the styles for us for a season or two to come. The race will probably be over in Paris in a short time, and then Paris is the queen of fashion, and her capricious modes must make the round among her devoted subjects like the colors that roll from shore to shore.

It is all a question of proportion gone from our newspapers that they run the thrills of the great meeting of the league of nations at San Sebastian at the bottom of the fourth column of the first page.

With an arrow recanted in large numbers from sitting places on these shows, the streets will understand how to give thanks to the great effort.

We demand that cabbages and eggs be brought down within the reach of the humblest citizen in the interests of a fair campaign.

It is now perfectly safe to say that money as a recent investigation shows that germs do not live on coin.

Question has arisen whether the Poles are of the hard or soft wood family.

The burning question: Will Cox accept?

Twice Told Tales

News of Memphis 10 Years Ago.

AUG. 6, 1910.

Stopping back to avoid the opening of the gates of a pay-as-you-enter car at Poplar avenue and North Main street, this morning a crowd of N. Shifts, 106 Poplar avenue, was struck and run over by an automobile of Jesse B. Franklin, contractor, residing at 1442 York avenue.

Mr. Joe Mitchell and daughter, Hurler and Ruth, returned today after spending six weeks at the seashore. Miss Anna Kelly has as her guest Miss Nina Welch of Clarksville, Tenn., for a few days.

Misses Mary and Kathleen Lipscomb will leave this evening for a stay in Waukegan, Wis.

Miss J. T. Davenport left this morning to visit relatives and friends for several weeks in Virginia.

Miss M. J. Mills of Union avenue, has as her guests Mrs. S. E. Harwood and Miss Pearl Harwood, of Atwood, Tenn., for a few days.

Mrs. J. P. Randall and daughter, Miss Gertrude, left this afternoon for a visit to friends in the North.

Mrs. A. D. Boss left this morning for Greenville, Miss., for a visit of several months to her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Gildart.

Misses Sarah and Lena Jacobson returned today from an extended trip through the Northwest.

Mrs. A. D. Gibson, Jr., is spending the summer with friends in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Kaufman and Mrs. Stella Friedman will leave today for El Paso, Texas, where they will remain the month of August. They will spend the month of September in Chicago and other northern cities.

Mrs. Walter Neely and little son, Walter, Jr., left today for Colorado Springs, Colo., where they will spend the remainder of the summer with their sister, Mrs. S. B. Reames.

The river stage this morning was 14 feet, indicating a fall of 3 of a foot during the last 24 hours.

Public Discussion

SWIFT & CO. ANSWERS "POOR PACKERS" EDITORIAL

To The News Scimitar:

The News Scimitar of July 29 had an editorial entitled "The Poor Packers," in which it refers to the fact that the packers have filed a claim for six million dollars, which represents losses on meat orders that were canceled by the war department after the signing of the armistice. The point is made that if this represents the profit that the packers expected to make in one month, there must be some justification for the activity of the attorney-general in proceeding against the packing industry.

We are sorry that you saw fit to comment on such a serious matter without going into it thoroughly and setting out the facts. We have put in an entirely wrong light because of misinterpretation of our actions.

The truth is that Swift & Co., together with other packers, entered into a contract with the war department to deliver meat to the army and navy in the United States, in which, at the request of the government, we agreed to furnish a limited amount of bacon to the army and navy for the month of January, February and March, 1919.

The bacon which was ordered by government specification, is quite different from the commercial product, and the additional expense of handling it alone amounts to approximately 2 cents per pound. During January and February a limited amount of bacon was furnished on shipping orders received from the government, and we were notified during the month of February that we were to discontinue putting further amounts into cure for government orders, which would take all we had in process of cure at the time of notification. Since that time we have been unable to complete the cure of the bacon, and we have been unable to ship the remainder of the bacon we had specially cured for the government, and we have been unable to ship the remainder of the bacon we had specially cured for the government, and we have been unable to ship the remainder of the bacon we had specially cured for the government.

It is elsewhere. At this same time the surplus supplies of army bacon were being sold at greatly reduced prices. A drop also occurred in untanned bacon at this time. It is obvious that the loss of the government contract to carry out its contracts caused Swift & Co. very serious losses. We had several (four) million pounds of bacon in the process of curing at the time of notification. We had several (four) million pounds of bacon in the process of curing at the time of notification. We had several (four) million pounds of bacon in the process of curing at the time of notification.

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News of Memphis 25 Years Ago.

AUGUST 6, 1885.

W. H. Nolley, Jr., and Miss Nettie Sullivan were married in the probate court today. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. B. Thompson. A number of courtesies were witnessed the ceremony.

C. S. Thompson and Miss S. S. Goodrich were married today.

J. L. Ullathorne sustained two broken ribs when a horse he was driving became frightened and ran away. Mrs. Ullathorne who was with her husband was also severely injured.

Mrs. S. W. Tucker of Jackson, Tenn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Graves, at the latter's home in Idlewild.

E. S. Carrington and wife left for Lookout mountain and other resorts to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. D. A. Kelley has returned from an extended visit with relatives in North Michigan and Chicago.

Misses Minnie and Mabel Holman have gone to Dyersburg, Tenn., for a visit of one month to their relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kiskland have gone to Hot Springs, Ark., to spend a month of rest which they will go to Galveston, Texas, for a visit.

The midsummer outing of the German Casino held today in the lawn of the J. Barry, Brinkley avenue, surpassed any previous celebration of this organization. The refreshments were plentiful for the large number of guests.

W. W. Wood, chief clerk to Superintendent Gilles of the Illinois Central railroad has returned from a brief visit to his old home at Evansville, Ind.

Judge Sam P. Walker of Shelby county, Col., C. B. Simpson of Tipton county, are being mentioned as possible successors to the late Col. John Taylor United States district attorney, who died at his home here recently.

What's in a Name?

BY MILDRED MARSHALL

YVONNE.

Yvonne is almost a name without a history. It is a feminine name obviously invented from the masculine form for the purpose of honoring the name.

It had no parallel growth and no particular reason for being. In short, it is one of the few names in etymological records which were probably originally bestowed upon some girl baby to please the fancy of the parent.

The history of Yvonne dates back to legendary times when a Persian bishop named Yvonne established a hermitage in Huntingdonshire in the seventh century, and provided a patron for many a girl named Yvonne and Yvonne.

Yvonne became popular among the chivalric. It was Yvonne de Taillebois who was the villain in the story of "Hereward" and his camp of refuge. There was also the good St. Yvonne of the Middle Ages, who was a saint of the Middle Ages, and the good St. Yvonne of the Middle Ages, who was a saint of the Middle Ages.

Note to readers: Is there a fact concerning your name in which you are interested? If so, please write to Mildred Marshall, The News Scimitar.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How many lawyers are there in the United States? A. H. O.

Q—What was the first kind of armor used by the ancient Egyptians? A. B. C.

Q—Gambeson was the armor used by the ancient Egyptians. It was composed of several layers of goat or sheep skin, quilted on canvas or leather.

Q—Who discovered the possibility of sending messages by means of a time or telegraph wire? A. M. O.

Q—Until about 1820 the Morse single wire system was the only one which had proven practical. The duplex method, the sending of two messages in opposite directions simultaneously, was perfected by J. B. Stearns in 1840.

Q—Should babies' teeth be cared for? A. D. R.

Q—It is important that the first teeth be cared for because they are only firm food for the second teeth. The first teeth which are responsible for their regularity.

Q—How much will it cost to enforce prohibition? A. A.

Q—The prohibition enforcement bureau says that congress has appropriated \$100,000,000 to enforce prohibition. It is estimated that the cost of the bureau will be \$10,000,000.

Q—How long after slaughtering meat should it be kept? A. B. C.

Q—The best rule to follow is to keep meat in a cool place, and to eat it as soon as possible. It is not safe to keep meat for more than 24 hours.

Q—What kind of alcohol, wood or sugar, is the best for medicinal purposes? A. D. R.

Q—A single distillation of wood alcohol will produce a pure alcohol. A double distillation will produce a higher purity alcohol, and a triple distillation will produce a still higher purity alcohol.

Q—A man entered a man's wife's room and found her in bed with another man. What should he do? A. B. C.

Q—The man should do nothing. He should leave the room and go to the police. He should not interfere with the police.

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Somebody Is Always Taking The Joy Out of Life

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